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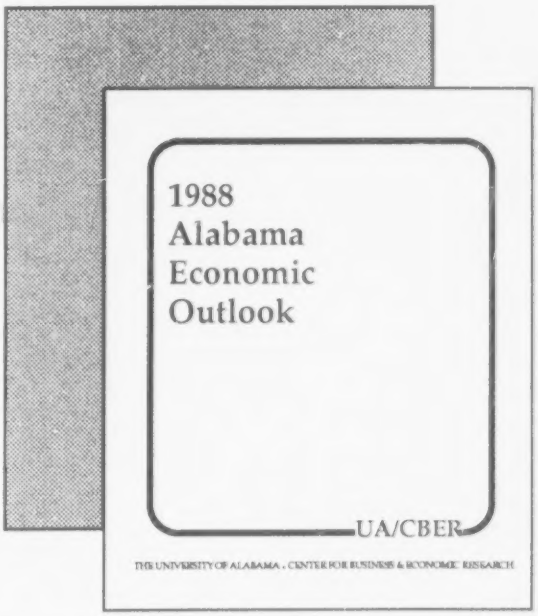
ALABAMA 1988...

The **Alabama Economic Outlook** is an annual publication of the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama. The **Outlook** draws heavily on the national and regional statistical resources of the Center as well as timely forecasts of national and international economic activity provided by The WEFA Group.

The **Outlook** is a product of the Alabama Econometric Model. Forecasts of national economic activity are used to link Alabama to the nation (through a series of mathematical equations), producing forecasts of Alabama economic activity. As a comprehensive and closed system of equations describing the Alabama economy, forecasts are produced by industry for Gross State Product (the regional equivalent to Gross National Product), employment, wages, and personal income.

The equations suggest a degree of both sophistication and precision. There is, however, a considerable amount of professional judgment required in the formulation of the mathematical relationships which link Alabama to the nation and in the acceptance of alternative forecasts of national economic behavior. Research economists at the Center have chosen equations which they believe best describe Alabama's economy as well as the most likely forecasts of national economic activity.

The **1988 Alabama Economic Outlook** begins with an overview of the U.S. and Alabama economies. Current economic conditions and trends and their likely effects on the future condition of the national and the State economy are both reviewed. These are followed by detailed Alabama forecasts for manufacturing; construction and mining; trade and services; finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation, communications, and public utilities; and government.



1988 Alabama Economic Outlook

The following items are available from the Alabama Econometric Model:

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ECONOMIC CENSUSES CHART GROWTH

From blacksmithing to robotics, from muskets to lasers, from an agrarian economy to one increasingly based on services, censuses have helped measure economic activities since the first census of manufactures was taken in 1810. As the nation's economy has grown more diverse and complex, the scope of what are now called the economic censuses has been expanded to include canvasses of retail and wholesale trade, service and construction industries, mining, and transportation, as well as manufactures.

The importance of the economic censuses extends into many areas:

- Businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze production and sales performance.
- Trade associations use the information to study trends in their own and competing industries, and to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Government uses the economic censuses to provide a framework for the gross national product and other current measures of economic activity, and to assess economic capacity and activity in the international marketplace.
- Researchers find in the censuses details about the economy not available from any other source.

Census History

Early in the 19th century, Congress responded to a rapid increase in industrial activity by passing legislation ordering the census takers--in those days federal marshals--to "take an account of the several manufacturing establishments and manufactures within their several districts, territories and divisions" as part of the Third Decennial Census of Population in 1810. They did so as they traveled from house to house counting the population, asking questions on 25 broad categories of manufactured products and more than 200 kinds of goods. The report on manufactures, published in 1813, stated that total manufactures were valued at about $173 million. (That compares with nearly two trillion dollars worth of manufacturers' shipments in 1982!)

In the fourth decennial census in 1820, when manufacturing data again were collected, about 12 percent of the nation's labor force was classified as working in "manufacturing and mechanical arts." Agriculture, however, still predominated. Manufacturing data were not collected in 1830, but the 1840 census was expanded to include a special questionnaire, "Schedule of Mines, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufacturing, etc."

Enumerators in the 1850 census for the first time were supplied with written instructions on how each question was to be answered. In addition, although federal marshals still supervised the field operations, they were relieved of the responsibility of compiling and assembling the statistics for their respective jurisdictions. This was done in a "central office" in Washington, D.C.

No major changes were made in the content or procedures for 1860 and 1870, but for the 1880 and 1890 censuses, Congress authorized a number of changes. Many additional sets of questions, tailored to various specialized industries and businesses, were included. The scope of the censuses was expanded. Census supervisors and "experts" were hired to take the censuses instead of the marshals, and supervisors and enumerators were required to take an oath not to reveal any information collected in the censuses to anyone except authorized census officials.

At the beginning of the 20th century the United States found itself the world's leading industrial nation. Government decision makers, members of the academic community, business leaders, and others interested in economic affairs entered the new century faced with an urgent need for more data--and more current data--on the expanding and changing economy.

In March 1902 two important steps were taken to meet this need: Congress authorized the establishment of a permanent Census Bureau and directed that a census of manufactures be taken every five years. The 1905 census was a milestone in that it marked the first time a census of any kind was taken apart from the regular every-10-year population censuses. During the 1920s and 1930s, censuses of manufactures were taken every two years.

Data on certain nonmanufacturing businesses--retail stores, lumber yards, butcher shops, other business places--had been collected in the censuses as far back as 1840. But the first official census of business was taken in 1930, covering 1929. Initially it covered retail and wholesale trade, but was broadened in 1933 to include some of the service trades. The construction component of the early censuses of business subsequently was suspended for nearly 20 years before being reinstituted as the Census of Construction Industries in 1967.

During World War II, the periodic economic censuses were suspended in favor of war-oriented current surveys. They resumed with

the 1947 Census of Manufactures and 1948 Census of Business.

The 1954 economic censuses were the first to be fully integrated. They provided comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. These were the first censuses in which an electronic computer (UNIVAC I) was used for processing; it also marked the first major use of administrative records from other federal agencies for census purposes.

These records at first were used to provide lists of firms so that the censuses could be taken by mail instead of by interviewers covering particular geographic areas. For 1963, basic statistics were extracted from these administrative records for a sample of firms without paid employees, thus reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires. For 1967, the sample was extended to small employers as well.

The range of industries covered in the 1967 economic censuses was expanded significantly. Not only was the Census of Construction Industries resumed, but there also was an expansion of the scope of service industries enumerated--coverage of which was further broadened in 1977 and again for 1987.

The Census of Transportation began in 1963 as a set of surveys covering travel, transportation of commodities, and trucks. New for 1987 will be publications reporting on business establishments engaged in several sectors. This is part of a gradual expansion in coverage of industries previously subject to government regulation.

The first survey of minority-owned businesses covered 1969, and a parallel program was begun for women-owned businesses for 1977. For 1982, a survey of business ownership for the first time allowed a comparison of the characteristics of minority and women business owners with characteristics of nonminority male business owners.

Agriculture, one of the nation's major economic activities, was covered in conjunction with censuses of population from 1840 to 1920. Since then a farm census has been taken every five years. Although it is not technically classified as an economic census, since 1982 the Census of Agriculture has been taken concurrently with the economic censuses.

The 1987 Censuses

The 1987 economic censuses consist of the following:

- Census of Retail Trade
- Census of Wholesale Trade
- Census of Service Industries
- Census of Transportation
- Census of Manufactures
- Census of Mineral Industries
- Census of Construction Industries

and the following special programs:

- Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises
- Survey of Women-Owned Businesses
- Enterprise Statistics
- Economic Censuses in Puerto Rico and Other U.S. Possessions.

A major expansion of the economic censuses is scheduled for 1992, when they are slated to include coverage of finance, insurance, real estate, communications, utilities, and remaining transportation industries--a group accounting for more than 20 percent of our gross national product. At that point the economic censuses and the censuses of agriculture and governments will cover virtually the entire economy except for schools and colleges; labor, political, and religious organizations; and employment by private households.

Responses to the economic censuses have been treated as confidential since the 19th century. Legislation authorizing the 1910 decennial census went even further by requiring that the statistics be published so that no particular establishment or its operations could be identified.

In 1954, these provisions were incorporated into the statute (Title 13, U.S. Code) which specifies the frequency and scope of the economic censuses. The Code also prescribes penalties for any disclosure by the Bureau, or for a respondent's false reporting or willful refusal where response is mandatory. In 1962, the confidentiality rule for census questionnaires was extended by law (Title 13, section 9a) to include copies retained in respondents' files, to make these copies also immune from the legal process.

While the economic censuses can trace their automation to the use of tabulating typewriters in 1900, punchcard tabulating equipment in 1920, and electronic computers in 1954, the issuance of data in machine-readable media did not begin on a large scale until 1972. Since then, most of the same statistics found in printed reports have also been available on computer tape. New for 1987 will be the dissemination of data in forms accessible to microcomputer users--key statistics online via CENDATA and on flexible diskettes, and more comprehensive data on CD-ROM (compact discs with read-only memory).

Economic census questionnaires will be mailed to firms in businesses within the scope of the censuses in late December 1987. Most very small businesses--about 70 percent of the total--will not receive forms. The Census Bureau will use administrative records of other government agencies to get this information. For firms receiving the questionnaires, the forms are due back to the Bureau February 15, 1988.

More information about the history of the economic censuses is available in an article published in the Government Information Quarterly (Volume 4, Number 3), "U.S. Economic Censuses, 1810 to the Present" by Frederick G. Bohme. The author can be reached at (301) 763-7936. □

The Economy in Perspective:

FOCUS ON JACKSON COUNTY

Edward Rigdon

Jackson County lies in the northeast corner of Alabama. It is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Georgia, on the south by De Kalb and Marshall counties, and on the west by Madison County. Its county seat and largest city is Scottsboro (population 13,930). The county as a whole had a 1980 population of 51,407, a 31.1 percent increase over 1970, making it one of the faster-growing counties in the state.

However, trying to deal with Jackson County as a whole is probably a mistake. Historically, the county has been divided, with each separate section having its own character. The most dominant natural feature of the county is the Tennessee River, which runs from northeast to southwest across the eastern half of the county. Around the river, but mostly on the north side, lies a fertile valley, the kind of land that gave birth to King Cotton. Here were the large cash-crop farms.

This valley divides the county into two sections of highlands. Saffold Berney in 1892 wrote that this county was marked by some of the wildest, most broken, and most scenic terrain to be found in North Alabama. In modern times, the scenic attractions of the county have been highlighted by the wonders of Russell Cave National Monument in northern Jackson County west of Bridgeport (population 2,820).

The heights north of the river are part of the original Jackson County, and early on attracted white settlers who were "crowded out" of places like North Carolina and Tennessee. These settlers worked small farms, raising crops for food. The heights south of the river were added later, after being yielded by the Cherokee in the 1835 Treaty of New Echota, the agreement which set the Cherokee on the westward journey that became known as the "Trail of Tears."

Jackson County is full of history. For many years the area was held jointly by the Creek and Cherokee Indians, and used by both as a hunting ground. The Cherokee won exclusive control in 1755. In 1782, already moving westward from their traditional homes in the face of white expansion, the Cherokee founded the "Five Lower Towns of the Tennessee." Two of these were located in present-day Jackson County--Long Island Town, just below the modern Tennessee state line, and Crow Town, on the river farther south.

Cherokee culture in this area underwent an amazing transformation in the years prior to removal. Adopting the practices of their white neighbors, the Cherokee of the Tennessee River Valley established large plantations. In 1821, a Cherokee named Sequoyah invented an alphabet for the Cherokee language, and, according to John Robert Kennamer (1935), this invention was publicly introduced at a council meeting at the town of Sauta, near today's Larkinsville. The main reason for this rapid progress, however--the aggressive expansion of the new American nation--could not be checked.

Actually, according to Kennamer, the first attempt to establish a county government in the area was in 1785, when a party landed at Long Island Town and organized the government of "Houston County," Georgia. Driven off by the Indians after only two weeks, this group narrowly lost a bid for recognition in the Georgia legislature. The land north of the Tennessee River was ceded by the Cherokee, becoming part of the Alabama Territory in 1819. "Jackson County" was established on December 13 of that year, one day before the state of Alabama was admitted to the Union.

The county was named for General Andrew Jackson. In the years preceding statehood, Jackson led his men south from Tennessee on his way to fight the Creeks. After picking up a contingent of 500 to 600 Cherokees in the area, Jackson advanced south and broke the power of the Creeks, in a campaign that included the famous Battle of Horseshoe Bend. It was also Jackson who, as President of the United States (1829-37), engineered the final removal of the Cherokees to the West.

The county seat was established at Scottsboro at about the time of the Civil War. The Jackson County delegation voted against seccession, but sided with the majority when the prevailing sentiment became clear. The Union general, William Tecumseh Sherman, occupied the area in the winter of 1863-64 before marching through Georgia on his way to the Atlantic Ocean.

By the turn of the century, Jackson County had taken on much of its current character. A boom hit the town of Bridgeport in 1887, but was ended by the Panic of 1893-94. Since then, the county has never threatened to emulate the large-scale urban growth of Chattanooga, to the northeast, or Huntsville, to the west. In fact, Jackson County is today the only one of Alabama's "corner counties" (Jackson, Houston, Baldwin, Mobile and Lauderdale) that is not part of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

Also, even in the 1890s, the black population of Jackson County was relatively low, only a fraction of that of neighboring Madison County. In 1980, moreover, only 4.1 percent of the county population was black, a proportion far below the state average of 25.6 percent. In the 1930s, though, the county was the scene of the "Scottsboro Case," which drew national attention to the judicial treatment of blacks in the Deep South, and which became prominent in propaganda in those Depression years.

Today, Jackson County is much like other mostly-rural counties in the state. Per capita personal income in 1984 was $8,389, just 84.0 percent of the state average and 65.7 percent--about two-thirds--of the national average in that year.

Local employment consists predominantly of blue-collar manufacturing jobs. In 1980, the occupations of 52.9 percent of Jackson County's employed were accounted for by the categories "Precision Production, Craft, and Repair" and "Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers," as against a state average of 38.7 percent. A consequence of this is a local shortfall in the share of managerial and professional jobs.

In Jackson County most manufacturing jobs are in the nondurable sector, which includes the clothing and textile industries, where wages are traditionally low. In two years, from 1981 to 1983, the payroll from durable manufacturing in Jackson County was cut in half, as part of the general economic downturn which hit the state hard. Limitations in education may also be a problem.

In Jackson County, fewer than half (47.3 percent) of all persons age 25 and over have finished high school, and only 6.8 percent have four or more years of college, while the comparable figures for the state are 56.5 percent and 12.8 percent, respectively.

Yet Jackson County is blessed with many advantages over other rural counties. One is transportation. While improved highway mileage in the county is limited, the Tennessee River connects Jackson County to the world. Another advantage is the proximity to the urban centers of Chattanooga and Huntsville. The latter, especially, offers potential support for high-technology ventures in the county, as well as an established shipping center for electronics and computer software.

Jackson County also has an established city of some size (Scottsboro) which provides jobs, so that, unlike many rural counties, more than 80 percent of the county's residents are able to find work within their home county. Recently two of Scottsboro's industries expanded, creating 150 new jobs. Bridgeport recently added two new industries that will employ 115 people now and expect to employ more later. Berney in 1892 claimed that Jackson County had "climate and health equal to the best in the state." The county also has the scenic beauty and historical interest to attract tourists. □

Edward Rigdon is a graduate assistant at CBER.

UA/CBER HONORED

UA's Center for Business and Econmic Research (UA/CBER) took top honors at the national Association for University Business and Economic Research's (AUBER) annual meeting held in San Francisco in November.

UA/CBER's director, Dr. Carl E. Ferguson, Jr., was installed as the organization's president and the Center's *1987 Alabama Economic Outlook* received an Award for Excellence, one of two publication awards presented at the conference.

AUBER is the national professional association of university business and economic research organizations. Membership includes some 155 institutions throughout the United States and four foreign countries. UA was a charter member of the organization, founded in 1947.

In assuming the presidency, Ferguson followed in the footsteps of former UA/CBER directors Herman H. Chapman and Henry B. Moore. Chapman served as president in 1949 and Moore in 1956.

The *Outlook* is an annual forecast for the state's economy published each January. It is a product of UA/CBER's Alabama Econometric Model and is partially supported by a contract with the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs through an Economic Development Administration Planning Grant.

The authors of the *Outlook* are Ferguson, Deborah Hamilton, UA/CBER assistant director, and Ahmad Ijaz, UA/CBER research associate.

A program of UA's College of Commerce and Business Administration, UA/CBER has tracked Alabama's economy for more than 50 years, conducting research on the state's economic development, preparing economic forecasts and serving as a central depository of information and statistics on the economy of the state for business, industry, and government officials. □

NEWS BRIEFS

MOST OCCUPATIONAL CHANGES ARE VOLUNTARY

Ten percent of all workers changed occupations between January 1986 and 1987, over half of them in hopes of better pay or working conditions. About one in eight of the workers switched occupations, however, because they lost their previous jobs.

These findings are from a special government survey. The survey also showed that more than one-fourth of all American workers have been with the same employer for 10 years or more. Among those age 45 years and over, more than half have been with their current employer for at least 10 years. □

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY

The proportion of workers who had changed occupations between January 1986 and January 1987--9.9 percent--was little changed from that found in a similar survey conducted in January 1983. Younger workers were the most mobile, as nearly one-fourth of those 16 to 24 years of age changed occupations during 1986. In contrast, among those workers 25 years and over, only 1 in 13 switched occupations.

About 13 percent of the workers who had shifted occupations cited job loss as the reason. Nearly three-fourths of the job losers had been displaced due to plant closings or moves, abolishment of their positions or shifts, or slack work. Older workers were more likely than younger ones to cite involuntary rather than voluntary reasons for their work changes.

Relative to their previous jobs, about half of the occupationally mobile adults age 25 years and over had higher pay in their new occupations in January 1987, while 29 percent cited lower pay; 22 percent reported their earnings were about the same. Of the workers who had changed occupations after being displaced from their previous job, almost two-thirds experienced an earnings drop; a greater proportion of men than women had such a decrease.

About 30 percent of the men had been with their current employer for 10 years or more as of January 1987. For women, 21 percent had been with their employer for this long. Among workers 45 years and over, nearly 60 percent of the men and 45 percent of the women had been with their current employer for at least 10 years.

Overall, the median length of job tenure with the current employer was 4.2 years in January 1987. This was down slightly from 4.4 years in January 1983. The slight decline is probably a reflection of the rapid employment build-up in the intervening years, when many new workers entered the job market.

Men reported significantly longer periods of employment on a single job than did women. The median job tenure for men was 5.0 years, compared with 3.6 years for women. Tenure differences between men and women are slight at younger ages, but they become much more pronounced for workers nearing retirement. By ages 55 to 64 years, men had a median tenure of about 16 years, compared with 10 years for women.

For more information contact the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. □

PERSONAL INCOME UP IN THE SOUTHEAST

From the second quarter of 1982 through the second quarter of 1987 nonfarm personal income in the Southeast has risen dramatically. The second quarter of 1982 was the trough quarter of the 1981-82 recession. The second quarter of 1987 is the most recent quarter for which data are available.

New England, the Far West, and the Mideast are other areas of the country that have seen big gains in nonfarm personal income. The Rocky Mountain region, the Southwest, the Plains and the Great Lakes have been slower growing regions.

The Southeast has benefited from the strength in private service-type payrolls and from large increases in durables manufacturing payrolls as a result of the national defense build-up early in the expansion.

Private service-type industries consist of wholesale and retail trade, the finance-insurance-real estate group, the transportation-communication-public utilities group, and services.

Nonfarm personal income is total personal income less farm labor and proprietors' income. Because farm income is subject to erratic changes, it is often preferable to use nonfarm personal income rather than total personal income to track current economic developments in regions.

Alabama has enjoyed the economic expansion. Total personal income has increased and is forecasted to continue to increase, although not at the rate of some of the other Southeast states. Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia rank in the top six states in the nation in

gains in personal income over the past five years. Alabama ranks twenty-second.

More information is available from the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. □

A MATTER OF DEGREE

National figures show that people with college degrees had an average monthly income of $1,910 in 1984, nearly twice the $1,045 average for those with only high school diplomas, according to a report by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

The report says that persons with professional degrees in the U.S. have the highest monthly income of all degree holders at $3,871. The U.S. monthly average for holders of other degrees is reported as $3,265 for Ph.D.s, $2,288 for master's degrees, $1,841 for bachelor's degrees, and $1,346 for associate degrees. (Income includes wages and salary as well as all other money income, i.e., pensions, paid benefits, interest, dividends, etc.)

The study, reporting data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, shows that, nationwide, about 21 percent of the adult population has earned a degree beyond high school. Post-secondary degrees were held by 23 percent of men, 19 percent of women, 22 percent of whites, and 11 percent of blacks.

Other highlights from this report include:

- While 14 percent of all degrees held by men were in engineering, just 1.5 percent of women held degrees in this field.
- Business accounted for 23 percent of men's degrees and 15 percent of women's.
- Twenty-five percent of women's degrees were in education, compared with nine percent of men's.
- Average monthly income in the U.S. for those without a high school diploma was $693.
- The field of education accounted for 16 percent of all degrees and one-third of all master's degrees.
- Law and medicine/denistry accounted for some 60 percent of professional and doctorate degrees.

Copies of the report *What's It Worth: Educational Background and Economic Status: Spring 1984* Series P-70 No.11 are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. □

CEMENT/CLINKER IMPORTS

The Mobile Customs District handles a major portion of the cement imports that come into the United States. Of the 37 American customs districts which received hydraulic cement and clinker jn 1986, the Mobile District ranked eighth.

Clinker is a first stage of cement production. It is shipped in marble-sized pellets which are further processed with gypsum to produce finished cement.

The Mobile Customs District was unusual among all the ports in that clinker accounted for 100 percent of its cement imports. The others did a significant volume in white and gray cement as well as clinker. Local industry in Mobile uses a large portion of the clinker arriving from other countries.

The clinker coming into the Mobile Customs District came from four different countries. The are, in order of short tons imported: Greece-283,461; Mexico-245,318; Spain-231,544; and France-23,148. The total was 738,471 short tons of clinker imported in 1986. □

ALABAMA GROWS

Four Alabama cities make up the Census Bureau's list of the U.S. cities with 100,000 population or more. They are Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, and Huntsville, in that order. The Census Bureau has recently released a list of large cities and ranked them by size according to their 1986 population.

The population estimates were prepared using procedures that rely on measuring components of population change since 1984. They use statistics on birth and deaths by residence to estimate natural increase, federal income tax returns to estimate movement within the state and between states, and reported immigration statistics to estimate net immigration.

Population estimates for all incorporated cities in Alabama have been released and are available either from the Census Bureau or from the Alabama State Data Center at the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama. □

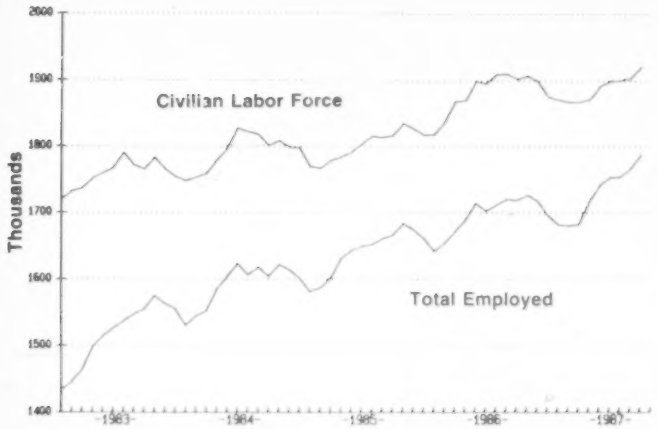
NATIONAL RANKING OF ALABAMA CITIES BY 1986 POPULATION

City	1986 Estimate	1980 Census	Rank 1986	Rank 1980
Birmingham	277,510	286,799	55	50
Mobile	230,260	200,452	75	71
Montgomery	194,290	177,857	77	77
Huntsville	163,420	142,513	97	112

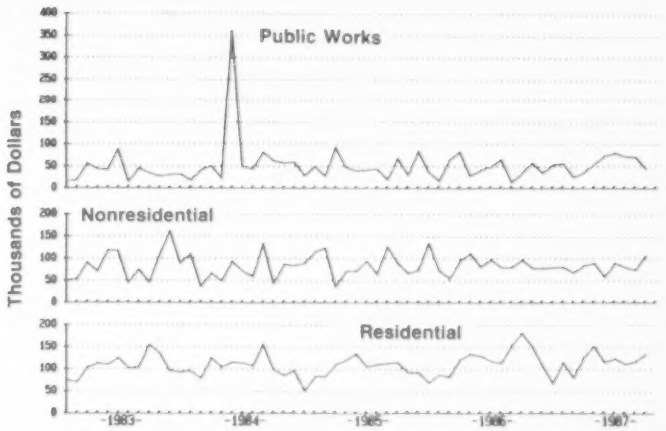
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Special Tabulation.

ALABAMA BUSINESS AT A GLANCE

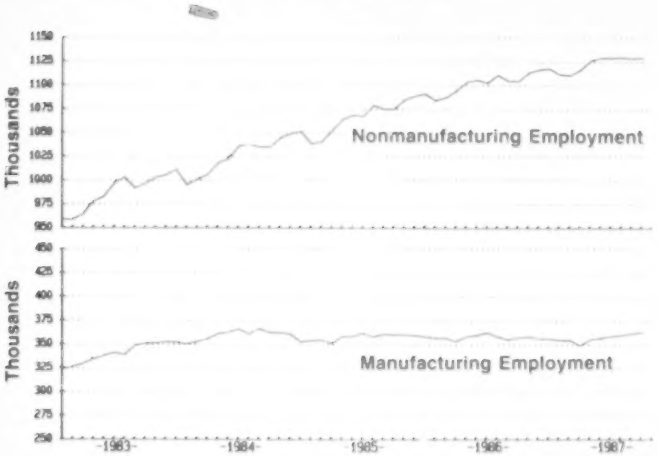
ALABAMA EMPLOYMENT



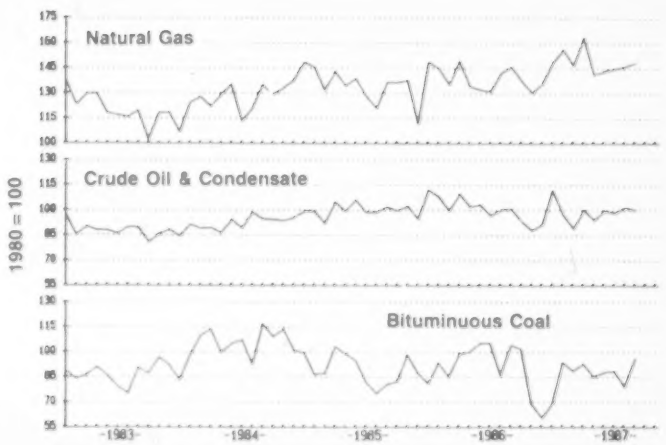
ALABAMA CONSTRUCTION



ALABAMA EMPLOYMENT BY SUBSECTOR



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDICES



STATE AND NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

INDEX OF STATE REVENUE COLLECTIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1986				1987								
	1985	1986	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
INDUSTRIAL															
Bituminous coal production[1] (1,000 net tons)	23,421	23,895	2,251	1,524	1,342	1,526	2,077	1,964	2,059	1,885	1,949	1,961	1,753	2,131	2,137
Natural gas production (1,000,000 cu. ft.)	142,268	146,936	12,104	11,490	11,992	13,096	13,776	12,930	14,400	12,445	12,622	12,759	12,888	13,087	12,981
Cotton consumption (1,000 lbs.)	341,068	419,377	37,642	38,686	34,120	37,743	42,579	36,400	40,832	39,842	38,640	40,260	38,203	40,152	42,990
Crude oil and condensate production[2] (1,000 barrels)	21,470	21,399	1,651	1,564	1,631	1,988	1,734	1,580	1,784	1,670	1,767	1,742	1,804	1,770	1,694
Electric energy consumption, industrial purposes (1,000,000 kw/h)	23,537	23,314	2,003	2,006	1,934	1,857	1,865	1,845	1,982	1,973	2,161	2,088	2,121	2,235	2,134
Pulp, paper, and paperboard production (1,000 net tons)	6,292	6,485	496	576	543	560	590	531	582	573	579	577	593	578	563
CONSTRUCTION															
Building contracts awarded, new and alterations combined[3] ($1,000)	2,885,600	3,011,700	313,800	275,000	221,300	201,900	253,700	173,100	247,900	298,800	247,100	295,100	263,500	263,400	322,700
Residential	1,240,900	1,465,300	172,400	140,200	109,000	68,500	116,700	80,600	126,700	153,300	115,300	124,900	111,900	117,900	122,600
Nonresidential	1,062,900	1,007,900	107,300	77,600	78,000	80,500	80,400	67,800	84,600	89,800	57,900	90,000	79,800	74,300	155,400
Public works and utilities	581,800	538,600	34,100	57,300	34,300	52,900	56,600	24,700	36,600	55,800	73,700	80,200	71,800	71,400	44,700
Cement consumption (1,000 net tons)	1,306	1,334	117	126	85	75	85	86	110	131	126	127	135	119	122
TAX COLLECTIONS															
Title of Tax ($1,000)															
Total	2,772,554	2,846,837	243,326	222,747	235,033	223,165	265,163	224,952	278,060	301,238	287,881	235,684	226,349	252,703	252,037
Franchise	69,838	75,088	3,991	4,243	1,098	1,000	965	2,214	52,762	1,302	1,510	7,965	8,472	1,298	4,665
Gasoline (r xcl. aviation)	202,540	207,667	18,045	16,901	17,984	15,767	19,169	16,310	15,226	17,162	17,625	17,660	18,149	19,388	18,122
Income	1,084,829	1,099,406	97,971	54,502	102,972	89,540	97,096	111,484	105,908	134,630	151,384	103,946	53,470	117,167	105,140
Motor fuels	51,921	53,604	3,531	5,150	5,661	5,233	4,054	4,570	4,201	3,814	4,709	4,526	4,048	5,788	3,754
Oil/gas privilege	64,950	42,775	2,996	2,300	2,102	2,404	1,953	2,136	2,861	2,222	4,411	2,795	3,237	3,100	2,878
Oil/gas production	17,600	11,859	827	664	597	696	556	577	826	644	1,249	761	937	881	807
Sales	730,389	775,708	63,358	67,637	64,387	68,222	74,589	56,264	62,573	65,229	69,539	66,562	68,913	68,192	67,302
2.2% gross receipts	54,972	56,147	0	14,231	0	0	14,212	0	140	14,074	13	1	14,117	85	5
TVA electric	42,844	45,346	4,191	0	3,842	3,842	3,842	3,842	3,842	3,842	7,684	3,842	0	3,842	3,842
Tobacco	72,774	73,282	6,082	6,368	6,031	6,214	5,907	5,083	5,469	6,103	6,465	6,073	6,732	5,945	5,750
Use	79,253	84,390	727	19,179	880	665	19,291	795	742	18,569	2,126	668	21,605	1,062	845
Utility	156,209	160,233	15,656	12,611	12,072	14,823	15,086	13,988	14,109	12,938	11,882	12,878	16,124	17,758	11,131
PRICES															
Consumer Price Index, U.S.[4] (1967 = 100)															
All items	322.2	328.4	330.2	330.5	330.8	331.1	333.1	334.4	335.9	337.7	338.1	340.1	340.8	342.7	344.4
Percent change	3.6	1.9	.5	.1	.1	.1	.6	.4	.4	.5	.1	.6	.2	.6	.5
Food	309.8	319.7	323.2	323.7	324.6	325.2	328.9	330.1	330.0	331.0	332.5	334.1	333.6	333.8	334.9
Housing	349.9	360.2	363.7	363.0	361.7	362.1	363.9	365.1	366.4	367.7	368.9	371.3	372.5	374.9	375.4
Fuel and utilities	393.6	384.7	388.3	379.1	371.1	371.0	373.7	374.8	374.9	374.2	377.5	387.6	388.1	391.1	393.8
Apparel and upkeep	206.0	207.8	212.1	213.2	213.1	210.9	207.1	208.4	215.2	218.7	218.0	214.5	210.5	214.7	222.2
Transportation	319.9	307.5	302.2	302.6	304.3	304.8	308.5	310.0	310.6	313.3	314.6	316.7	318.5	320.2	320.4
Medical care	403.1	433.5	439.7	442.3	444.6	446.8	449.6	452.4	455.0	457.3	458.9	461.3	464.1	466.1	467.8
Energy	426.5	370.3	360.6	348.6	341.7	342.4	352.2	359.2	360.0	362.4	366.9	383.6	382.4	388.9	387.4
Producer Price Index, U.S. (1967 = 100)															
All commodities	308.8	299.8	297.5	298.3	298.7	298.1	300.9	302.2	302.7	305.0	307.1	308.5	310.2	310.5	310.4
Industrial commodities	323.8	312.1	308.7	309.3	309.8	309.3	313.5	314.9	315.7	317.3	318.3	320.2	322.6	323.8	323.3
Purchasing power of the dollar, U.S. (1967 = $1.000)															
As measured by															
Consumer prices	310	305	303	303	302	302	300	299	298	296	295	294	293	292	290
Wholesale prices	324	334	336	335	335	335	332	331	330	328	326	324	322	322	322
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT[5]															
Civilian labor force (1,000 workers)	1,801.0	1,882.0	1,902.0	1,906.7	1,898.9	1,875.7	1,869.7	1,865.9	1,865.9	1,870.0	1,891.6	1,899.3	1,900.5	1,904.2	1,920.1
Unemployment	160.0	185.0	183.6	180.1	181.6	179.8	188.1	185.7	183.6	153.7	150.5	146.5	146.6	138.0	134.2
Unemployment rate	8.9	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.6	9.6	10.1	10.0	9.8	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.0
Employment	1,641.0	1,697.0	1,718.4	1,726.6	1,717.3	1,695.9	1,681.6	1,680.2	1,682.3	1,716.3	1,741.1	1,752.8	1,753.9	1,766.2	1,785.9
Nonagricultural	1,427.0	1,461.4	1,461.8	1,472.0	1,473.0	1,474.0	1,466.1	1,465.4	1,465.8	1,482.2	1,486.3	1,488.1	1,490.0	1,490.8	1,494.7
Manufacturing	356.2	357.5	357.4	358.5	356.2	356.0	354.6	354.6	349.0	355.8	356.9	359.1	360.1	362.0	364.2
Durable goods	175.5	173.2	170.2	172.0	171.7	170.9	170.2	169.9	169.7	171.8	172.8	173.1	173.6	175.5	176.1
Lumber and wood products	29.3	28.5	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.4	28.1	28.0	28.7	28.7	29.2	29.5	29.4	29.4
Stone, clay, glass products	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.7
Primary metals	26.6	24.7	23.4	23.4	23.2	23.1	22.8	22.9	23.7	24.3	24.3	24.7	23.7	24.5	24.6
Fabricated metals	23.0	22.9	23.6	23.7	23.3	23.1	22.9	22.7	22.8	22.7	22.8	22.5	22.9	23.5	23.4
Machinery (excl. electrical)	19.8	20.2	20.3	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.8	21.1	21.4	21.3
Electrical, electronic equip.	22.3	22.2	21.6	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.0	21.7	20.8	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	22.1	22.4
Transportation	26.4	27.2	25.7	27.3	27.5	26.9	26.7	26.8	27.0	26.8	27.1	26.4	26.6	26.6	26.8
Other durable goods	18.5	18.0	17.6	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5
Nondurable goods	182.7	184.3	187.2	186.5	184.5	185.1	184.4	184.7	179.3	184.0	184.1	186.0	186.5	186.5	188.1
Food	29.1	30.1	30.8	31.1	31.0	30.9	30.5	30.4	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.7	31.2	31.0	31.3
Textile mill products	36.4	37.5	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.3	38.0	38.4	38.3	38.8	38.5	38.8	39.1
Apparel	53.6	53.7	55.0	53.9	52.4	52.7	53.2	53.1	48.6	53.5	53.3	54.0	54.0	54.4	55.1
Paper and allied products	21.5	20.8	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.3	21.0	21.0	20.9	19.9	20.0	20.6	20.6	20.2	20.0
Printing and publishing	11.8	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.4
Chemicals and allied products	11.7	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.8
Rubber products	16.5	16.6	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.8	17.1	17.3
Other nondurable goods	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nonmanufacturing	1,069.0	1,103.9	1,104.4	1,113.5	1,116.8	1,118.0	1,111.5	1,110.8	1,116.8	1,126.4	1,129.4	1,129.0	1,129.9	1,128.8	1,130.5
Mining and quarrying	14.5	12.4	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.3	10.5	11.4	11.6
Bituminous coal mining	10.6	9.4	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.9	8.1
Contract construction	71.4	75.4	76.8	76.7	76.3	75.3	75.1	74.1	75.6	76.9	76.7	76.7	78.3	78.5	77.1
Trans., comm., and utilities	72.7	73.6	71.5	71.7	71.0	71.3	70.6	70.7	70.9	71.6	71.7	72.5	72.0	72.3	72.1
Trade	305.6	320.4	324.7	326.6	329.1	331.6	324.7	321.1	323.8	326.9	329.0	329.7	329.6	330.4	331.2
Wholesale	76.0	76.9	77.4	77.7	77.2	76.4	76.1	76.3	76.6	76.8	76.7	77.4	77.2	76.9	77.1
Retail	229.6	243.5	247.3	248.9	251.9	255.2	248.6	244.8	247.2	250.1	252.3	252.3	252.4	253.5	254.1
Finance, insurance, real estate	65.8	69.0	69.7	69.7	69.8	70.0	70.3	70.2	70.2	70.7	70.9	71.2	71.4	71.1	70.8
Service and miscellaneous	243.1	258.2	261.3	261.0	261.1	261.5	261.1	263.1	265.1	266.9	267.0	269.1	270.0	270.6	272.0
Government	295.9	297.0	298.7	299.9	297.6	296.4	297.8	299.7	299.5	301.8	302.8	296.9	297.9	294.5	295.7
Federal	65.2	64.2	64.4	64.5	64.7	64.9	64.8	65.1	65.6	66.7	67.0	67.7	67.9	68.2	68.0
State and local	230.7	232.8	234.3	231.4	232.9	231.5	233.0	234.6	233.9	235.1	235.8	229.2	230.0	226.3	227.7

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1986				1987								
	1985	1986	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT CONT.															
Other employment activity															
State Employment Service *(number)*															
Job applications	233,117	242,053	21,515	20,703	15,432	15,105	21,041	18,828	18,244	15,387	18,001	22,336	23,213		
Nonagricultural placements	94,808	91,768	7,657	7,584	5,503	4,787	5,721	5,701	6,585	6,767	7,239	7,111	16,408		
Unemployment compensation															
Initial benefit claims *(number)*	420,689	425,763	24,819	27,962	26,918	48,014	60,323	28,758	31,618	26,142	24,170	20,294	43,003		
Payments *($1,000)*	172,910	186,826	13,789	14,936	13,061	18,326	20,424	16,289	17,109	14,490	12,176	11,475	15,366		
County data *(civilian labor force and unemployment rate)*															
Autauga	15,086	15,694	15,970	16,220	16,160	15,800	15,870	15,960	15,770	15,890	16,160	16,190	16,040	16,050	16,130
	8.7	7.9	8.1	9.2	9.2	8.1	8.9	9.6	8.6	8.1	8.2	7.3	6.6	5.3	6.6
Baldwin	37,063	38,264	38,170	38,230	38,520	38,640	38,370	38,040	39,520	37,990	38,280	38,340	38,320	38,240	38,730
	7.9	8.9	8.3	8.2	8.8	10.0	10.1	9.5	12.6	7.7	7.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.9
Barbour	11,368	11,900	12,370	12,200	12,130	11,860	11,890	11,930	11,850	11,830	11,920	12,050	11,820	11,850	12,040
	10.6	9.5	10.6	9.3	9.0	8.4	9.0	10.4	9.4	9.0	7.9	8.6	7.7	7.2	7.6
Bibb	6,965	7,273	7,320	7,400	7,310	7,260	7,280	7,220	7,120	7,090	7,220	7,280	7,370	7,360	7,380
	12.3	13.3	11.4	11.5	14.0	16.0	16.8	14.7	13.4	10.8	10.9	9.2	10.2	9.4	10.7
Blount	15,743	16,682	16,740	16,730	16,830	16,780	16,840	16,680	17,070	16,980	17,040	17,110	16,890	17,020	17,120
	7.6	9.0	8.6	8.3	9.0	9.4	10.6	9.8	11.0	9.1	8.3	7.5	6.3	6.6	6.4
Bullock	3,716	3,971	4,060	4,180	4,080	3,950	3,840	3,770	3,750	3,800	3,870	3,960	4,020	4,070	4,070
	16.0	17.3	15.9	15.5	17.2	18.7	17.6	15.7	14.1	12.7	11.7	14.2	15.9	15.2	12.9
Butler	9,057	9,382	9,420	9,510	9,540	9,500	9,610	9,630	9,650	9,430	9,640	9,810	9,780	9,730	9,780
	12.4	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.0	11.8	14.0	13.5	9.3	10.2	10.4	12.2	11.8	10.6
Calhoun	49,921	51,892	52,420	52,410	52,260	51,890	51,850	51,600	51,760	51,420	51,770	52,280	52,550	52,840	52,980
	9.0	9.6	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.5	10.5	10.2	11.2	8.7	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.7
Chambers	16,870	17,241	17,260	17,140	17,110	17,040	17,020	17,000	17,010	17,190	17,360	17,690	17,870	18,070	18,350
	8.9	8.6	9.1	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.2
Cherokee	7,872	7,768	7,850	7,870	7,800	7,590	7,770	7,780	7,860	8,040	8,140	8,240	8,130	8,160	8,330
	15.1	13.5	10.2	10.9	11.5	12.0	12.0	12.0	17.3	9.7	9.0	8.5	7.2	6.2	6.1
Chilton	15,008	15,723	15,800	16,190	15,940	15,560	15,580	15,630	15,560	15,350	15,780	15,810	15,800	15,830	16,090
	10.4	10.6	10.0	11.4	12.7	13.0	13.9	12.2	11.9	10.1	10.0	8.5	9.1	8.3	7.7
Choctaw	6,618	7,481	7,180	7,390	7,350	7,070	6,980	6,860	7,060	6,800	6,860	6,920	6,970	7,070	7,000
	13.8	14.9	13.5	13.1	15.4	14.6	14.6	13.1	18.7	10.5	9.3	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.6
Clarke	11,033	11,363	11,360	11,590	11,570	11,570	11,590	11,520	11,480	11,290	11,390	11,380	11,490	11,440	11,550
	10.0	11.4	9.9	10.3	10.5	12.0	11.9	11.8	17.8	10.1	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.6	10.0
Clay	6,356	6,358	6,250	6,300	6,210	6,110	6,220	6,130	6,260	6,120	6,150	6,030	6,160	6,160	6,240
	11.0	15.0	12.9	12.3	9.7	8.5	11.2	10.9	20.8	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.5	7.2	6.3
Cleburne	5,750	5,719	5,930	5,800	5,640	5,680	5,630	5,490	5,310	5,320	5,400	5,260	5,290	5,250	5,330
	9.2	8.8	15.2	8.3	6.7	7.1	7.8	8.1	12.4	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.7	6.6	5.9
Coffee	17,103	17,625	18,040	18,250	17,910	17,260	17,000	16,950	17,070	17,310	17,610	17,470	17,470	17,750	18,070
	7.2	8.8	9.2	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.0	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.8
Colbert	24,147	24,628	24,860	24,730	24,540	24,500	24,360	24,340	23,940	23,800	24,200	24,010	23,970	24,040	24,290
	13.4	13.9	14.3	13.0	13.3	14.3	15.1	14.6	12.7	10.8	10.8	9.8	9.6	9.2	8.8
Conecuh	6,309	6,458	6,290	6,400	6,440	6,380	6,360	6,390	6,610	6,140	6,200	6,010	5,970	5,880	5,890
	10.9	16.0	15.4	17.3	17.9	19.5	20.9	23.1	25.4	17.3	17.2	16.6	14.9	13.1	12.4
Coosa	4,591	4,760	4,790	4,830	4,830	4,680	4,860	4,810	4,750	4,780	4,850	4,820	4,870	4,880	4,910
	7.6	8.0	7.4	7.5	7.1	6.3	7.3	6.7	7.0	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.0
Covington	17,005	17,224	17,490	17,620	17,710	17,310	17,340	17,270	17,250	17,460	17,710	17,600	17,750	17,690	17,920
	9.8	10.7	10.5	10.0	11.5	10.3	10.5	10.2	9.4	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.4
Crenshaw	6,071	6,187	6,430	6,480	6,370	6,180	6,080	6,210	6,260	6,180	6,380	6,240	6,180	6,200	6,390
	8.8	9.0	7.5	7.7	8.7	9.5	9.7	14.8	18.0	9.0	9.3	8.6	9.2	8.6	7.2
Cullman	30,434	31,390	32,030	32,490	31,900	31,160	30,830	30,890	30,900	31,320	31,730	31,460	31,430	31,660	32,110
	9.7	9.4	8.9	8.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.2	9.5	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.0
Dale	15,873	16,753	17,070	17,290	17,010	16,730	16,560	16,810	16,730	16,800	16,990	16,980	17,210	17,380	17,670
	9.2	10.1	10.1	9.5	8.9	8.7	9.2	10.1	9.2	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.9	7.7	7.5
Dallas	22,255	23,022	22,840	22,830	22,500	22,220	22,060	21,750	21,590	22,120	22,240	22,230	22,230	22,000	22,090
	14.6	15.9	15.2	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.0	14.7	13.9	16.6	16.3	16.2	15.9	15.1	14.6
DeKalb	27,295	28,748	29,510	29,400	29,060	28,390	28,360	28,450	28,230	28,550	29,110	29,070	29,350	29,530	29,670
	10.5	10.0	9.4	9.1	9.6	9.5	10.9	11.3	11.0	8.6	7.9	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.5
Elmore	20,131	21,013	21,180	21,310	21,420	21,090	21,070	20,900	20,800	20,990	21,360	21,590	21,560	21,590	21,650
	7.4	6.9	6.2	6.5	7.2	6.8	7.2	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8
Escambia	16,662	17,061	17,110	17,040	16,930	16,750	16,770	16,590	16,900	16,290	16,300	16,480	16,570	16,640	16,590
	10.0	11.5	10.1	10.4	11.1	12.7	13.8	13.7	17.2	11.2	10.4	10.1	9.4	9.4	8.8
Etowah	42,011	43,954	43,840	43,700	43,750	43,350	43,270	42,930	42,880	42,530	42,760	42,720	43,030	43,150	43,250
	10.4	13.0	11.5	11.0	11.5	11.8	12.8	13.1	13.0	10.2	9.8	9.1	8.8	8.0	7.8
Fayette	8,183	8,028	8,070	8,060	8,030	7,910	7,840	7,840	7,720	7,750	7,830	7,700	7,620	7,710	7,840
	14.3	13.8	13.8	13.2	12.5	13.0	12.1	12.9	12.6	11.6	11.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1
Franklin	14,928	15,310	15,120	15,210	15,180	14,880	15,340	15,190	15,020	15,100	15,250	15,340	15,280	15,160	15,280
	13.8	13.6	12.5	12.1	12.0	12.1	14.6	13.9	13.2	10.7	10.1	9.4	8.9	7.3	7.6
Geneva	10,747	11,047	11,400	11,590	11,040	10,650	10,460	10,370	10,510	10,650	10,880	10,950	10,850	10,870	11,090
	9.5	8.5	8.2	8.5	7.3	7.5	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.2	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.1
Greene	3,801	3,733	3,830	3,890	3,820	3,760	3,760	3,760	3,900	3,720	3,760	3,770	3,790	3,830	3,850
	17.7	15.9	15.1	15.4	15.6	17.1	17.3	17.0	19.7	13.9	13.3	18.0	17.6	17.6	16.6
Hale	5,783	5,986	6,230	6,290	6,230	6,060	6,070	6,050	6,140	6,190	6,280	6,280	6,110	6,210	6,410
	11.5	10.7	9.8	9.4	11.1	11.2	11.4	9.8	10.1	8.4	7.7	9.8	7.9	6.8	7.8
Henry	6,683	6,631	6,840	6,830	6,650	6,410	6,370	6,350	6,410	6,710	6,900	6,720	6,670	6,780	7,050
	10.6	9.7	9.1	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.4
Houston	37,718	39,734	40,320	40,890	40,530	40,050	39,400	39,520	39,560	39,960	40,410	40,460	40,630	40,940	41,670
	7.6	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.1	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.2
Jackson	20,381	20,968	21,050	21,150	21,370	20,710	20,730	20,720	20,600	20,660	20,890	20,800	20,560	20,790	21,050
	12.4	14.7	13.1	12.1	16.4	12.0	13.1	12.6	10.9	9.3	9.2	10.3	9.8	9.4	8.8
Jefferson	318,469	335,634	341,530	340,740	339,950	337,320	335,860	336,480	335,270	338,280	340,460	344,870	345,930	345,860	348,310
	6.8	7.7	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.5	8.7	7.6	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.2	6.1
Lamar	8,807	8,856	9,000	8,790	8,900	8,810	8,920	8,950	8,900	8,830	8,970	9,030	9,050	8,980	8,870
	8.1	8.9	10.5	9.1	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.3	8.2	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.6	6.4	6.0
Lauderdale	36,244	37,027	37,100	37,330	36,820	36,290	36,080	36,120	36,030	35,760	36,270	36,470	36,550	36,590	36,840
	10.9	11.6	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.6	11.5	11.1	10.3	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.5	7.8	7.1
Lawrence	12,615	12,632	12,720	12,910	12,620	12,150	12,040	12,070	12,170	12,100	12,380	12,210	12,120	12,060	12,220
	12.8	14.6	12.9	13.6	14.1	14.9	15.9	15.9	16.1	13.6	13.5	12.7	13.3	11.5	10.5

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1986				1987								
	1985	1986	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT CONT.															
Lee	37,526 6.9	38,124 7.7	37,790 7.9	38,070 7.2	38,260 6.7	37,430 6.5	37,040 7.1	37,050 6.9	36,830 6.6	37,000 6.1	37,540 6.2	36,740 5.8	36,650 5.9	36,680 5.3	36,990 4.6
Limestone	26,997 7.2	29,806 8.9	30,460 7.5	30,570 8.0	30,330 7.9	29,730 8.0	29,720 8.5	29,230 8.2	29,200 8.1	29,370 7.0	29,870 7.0	29,280 6.4	29,370 7.6	29,670 5.9	30,430 5.6
Lowndes	4,686 14.5	4,525 15.8	4,670 16.5	4,720 16.4	4,750 16.6	4,580 16.0	4,350 17.9	4,390 17.5	4,430 16.7	4,560 16.6	4,800 23.6	4,620 24.7	4,660 23.7	4,750 22.3	4,970 21.0
Macon	10,416 8.3	10,693 9.0	10,760 8.1	10,910 9.2	10,710 8.4	10,650 8.5	10,480 7.7	10,430 6.8	10,430 6.6	10,480 5.7	10,700 6.6	10,780 7.0	10,930 7.7	10,930 7.4	10,900 7.1
Madison	117,702 6.0	126,253 7.2	128,380 7.6	128,630 7.5	128,660 7.3	127,930 7.2	126,610 7.0	126,190 6.9	126,360 6.6	126,870 5.7	128,380 5.3	129,660 5.1	130,410 5.3	130,410 4.6	131,670 4.6
Marengo	9,828 10.3	10,045 11.1	10,070 9.5	10,140 9.6	10,020 10.2	9,970 10.7	9,800 10.4	9,730 9.5	10,080 16.1	9,800 8.7	9,940 8.4	9,840 7.6	9,780 7.4	9,830 7.0	9,950 6.9
Marion	15,258 13.9	16,083 14.3	16,110 14.9	16,150 14.1	15,960 15.2	15,610 15.3	15,620 16.9	15,380 15.7	15,400 17.1	15,230 10.9	15,400 10.1	15,530 9.8	15,600 10.8	15,670 9.2	15,560 7.9
Marshall	35,583 8.7	37,011 11.8	37,380 10.5	37,000 10.3	37,020 11.1	36,420 10.4	36,300 10.7	36,380 10.8	36,270 10.2	36,320 8.5	37,080 8.1	37,140 7.8	37,420 7.4	37,300 6.8	37,600 6.5
Mobile	166,284 9.5	172,880 11.1	173,910 11.2	173,620 10.8	173,350 10.6	171,770 10.7	171,770 11.5	171,420 11.5	169,800 10.3	171,920 10.0	173,400 9.6	175,080 9.8	175,160 9.8	174,170 9.5	175,580 9.5
Monroe	9,142 13.5	9,649 13.3	9,720 9.2	9,750 10.2	9,810 12.6	9,690 15.1	9,740 14.3	9,780 14.5	10,070 28.1	9,520 10.8	9,640 11.7	9,700 11.2	9,530 9.0	9,700 9.3	9,780 8.2
Montgomery	92,439 7.0	97,695 7.6	99,020 7.5	99,750 7.8	99,480 7.9	97,830 7.4	97,510 7.5	97,280 7.4	96,980 7.3	97,570 6.6	99,450 6.9	100,300 6.6	100,220 6.7	100,350 6.5	100,270 6.2
Morgan	43,439 8.1	45,825 10.0	46,010 9.7	46,260 9.9	45,920 9.6	45,670 9.7	45,390 10.1	45,360 10.1	45,840 11.1	45,700 8.9	46,640 9.9	46,680 8.1	47,360 8.7	47,160 8.0	46,950 7.2
Perry	5,283 12.9	5,444 12.9	5,520 10.9	5,630 10.4	5,620 15.4	5,500 20.3	5,480 19.0	5,430 12.5	5,450 12.7	5,460 9.7	5,710 10.4	5,590 9.9	5,500 10.2	5,550 10.1	5,570 13.3
Pickens	7,008 15.3	7,558 14.7	7,870 13.6	8,050 15.0	7,750 15.1	7,520 15.5	7,470 15.6	7,390 15.0	7,280 15.1	7,240 11.6	7,460 11.6	7,380 11.1	7,350 10.5	7,440 10.6	7,590 9.0
Pike	11,773 7.9	12,612 8.6	12,980 7.5	13,190 8.4	13,030 8.4	12,210 9.1	12,630 8.3	12,650 8.6	12,650 8.3	12,640 7.0	12,880 7.0	12,870 7.1	12,530 7.1	12,540 7.1	13,070 6.5
Randolph	8,875 9.6	9,424 9.2	9,450 10.4	9,520 9.4	9,600 8.3	9,430 7.5	9,440 7.2	9,410 7.3	9,470 7.8	9,390 6.1	9,420 6.1	9,320 6.6	9,100 8.3	9,340 7.2	9,450 6.6
Russell	22,271 9.8	22,641 9.6	22,790 8.8	22,900 9.9	22,810 9.4	22,700 9.2	22,680 9.7	22,430 8.9	22,440 8.3	22,520 8.1	22,590 7.5	22,790 7.0	22,500 6.6	22,720 6.6	22,780 5.2
St. Clair	19,778 8.4	20,610 8.4	20,710 8.1	20,700 7.8	20,620 7.6	20,610 8.1	20,440 8.2	20,380 8.1	20,590 8.2	20,630 6.8	20,870 6.8	20,950 5.7	20,820 5.4	20,850 5.1	20,980 4.9
Shelby	35,602 6.8	37,153 6.8	37,320 6.5	38,170 8.3	37,440 6.6	37,340 7.0	37,010 7.2	37,010 7.2	37,080 6.5	37,250 5.4	37,810 5.6	38,330 5.9	38,110 5.2	38,040 4.7	38,320 4.5
Sumter	6,143 13.8	6,243 21.0	6,230 18.3	6,260 17.9	6,160 17.8	5,800 17.2	5,830 16.3	5,810 15.5	5,810 16.1	5,710 13.1	5,740 11.6	5,660 14.2	5,730 14.1	5,760 13.6	5,890 10.7
Talladega	31,462 13.2	32,143 12.4	32,660 13.1	32,590 12.4	32,350 12.0	32,170 11.9	32,110 12.5	32,160 12.2	32,290 12.4	32,040 10.4	32,330 9.7	32,710 9.6	32,590 9.1	32,490 8.7	32,580 8.2
Tallapoosa	18,028 8.4	19,101 8.0	19,430 7.7	19,360 7.5	19,350 6.9	19,110 6.5	19,060 7.5	19,010 7.1	19,130 7.8	19,190 6.8	19,520 7.6	19,930 6.7	19,650 6.4	19,690 6.1	19,750 5.8
Tuscaloosa	64,304 6.8	68,450 7.7	70,000 7.6	70,000 7.1	69,930 7.3	69,250 7.5	69,180 7.6	69,180 7.5	69,190 7.4	69,800 6.3	70,010 6.6	69,020 6.3	69,050 6.3	70,360 5.8	71,430 5.4
Walker	28,188 11.6	30,633 15.2	29,750 12.0	29,350 10.6	29,730 11.9	29,760 12.5	30,060 14.1	29,860 13.7	30,020 13.4	30,050 12.0	30,220 11.5	30,380 10.8	29,960 9.6	30,020 9.4	30,250 9.3
Washington	5,826 15.1	5,594 19.4	5,570 17.8	5,580 16.9	5,570 17.6	5,530 20.3	5,490 20.6	5,430 19.5	5,650 23.2	5,160 15.2	5,200 14.2	5,130 13.9	5,080 12.8	5,070 12.0	5,250 11.2
Wilcox	4,341 15.7	4,402 16.8	4,430 15.7	4,500 15.3	4,470 15.9	4,330 14.7	4,300 14.8	4,280 14.4	4,270 13.5	4,340 13.8	4,440 14.3	4,370 13.6	4,320 14.0	4,330 14.8	4,420 13.5
Winston	10,344 17.5	10,286 21.1	10,220 17.0	10,130 16.4	10,230 20.0	9,990 20.0	10,080 22.9	9,910 22.8	9,830 20.5	9,710 14.9	9,810 13.2	9,870 12.6	9,890 11.9	10,040 11.1	9,990 10.2
TRADE															
Foreign, through Port of Mobile:															
Imports:															
Value ($1,000)	774,985	707,055	57,283	65,322	60,114	42,325	57,440	54,801	80,872	54,600	41,489	55,801	51,975		
Shipping weight (1,000,000 lbs.)	13,402	14,193	916	961	1,061	1,040	893	427	1,068	631	409	1,093	686		
Exports:															
Value ($1,000)	602,564	765,872	45,337	70,123	115,624	90,380	110,165	87,135	113,029	75,064	41,489	65,837	56,402		
Shipping weight (1,000,000 lbs.)	22,799	22,134	1,807	1,541	1,851	2,134	1,836	1,936	2,812	2,109	865	1,803	1,562		
Shipments by water, Port of Mobile[6] (1,000 tons)	38,242	38,701	3,307	3,122	3,746	3,387	2,253	2,421	3,023	2,614	1,749	2,326	2,188	2,255	2,684
Domestic:															
Electric energy consumption, non-industrial purposes (1,000,000 kwh)	25,020	26,789	2,608	2,307	1,808	2,112	2,438	2,073	2,024	1,900	2,134	2,655	3,013	3,283	2,644
Gasoline sales[7] (1,000 gallons)	1,881,466	2,012,114	162,511	173,172	153,194	184,455	159,663	150,881	171,345	177,497	177,125	185,757	189,551		
New passenger car registrations[8] (number)	153,540	159,481	19,150	11,691	10,048	12,133	8,953	10,243	11,477	12,573	12,310	12,356	13,117	14,086	13,206

NOTE: Throughout this table, details do not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.

[1]Estimated total for calendar month based on adjustment of weekly data.

[2]Individual months may not add to annual totals due to late revisions in annual data.

[3]These data may not be reused in any manner without the express permission of Dodge/DRI Construction and Real Estate Information Service.

[4] Beginning January 1978, the Consumer Price Index consists of "All Urban Consumers." Prior to that date, it included only "Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers." Historical data will not be available due to the change in coverage. No "Energy " data are available prior to January 1978, and "Housing" data prior to January 1978 are not comparable to the new "Housing" series due to a change in definition.

[5]Civilian labor force, unemployment, and total employment are adjusted by place of residence, and total nonagricultural employment and its components are by place of work. All monthly data are adjusted to a March benchmark of the previous year.

[6]Includes both inbound and outbound shipments by water moving though private facilities as well as through the Alabama State Docks; excludes tonnage for military installations.

[7]Gross gallons of gasoline as reported by wholesale distributors.

[8]These data may not be reused in any manner without the express permission of R.L. Polk and Company.

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